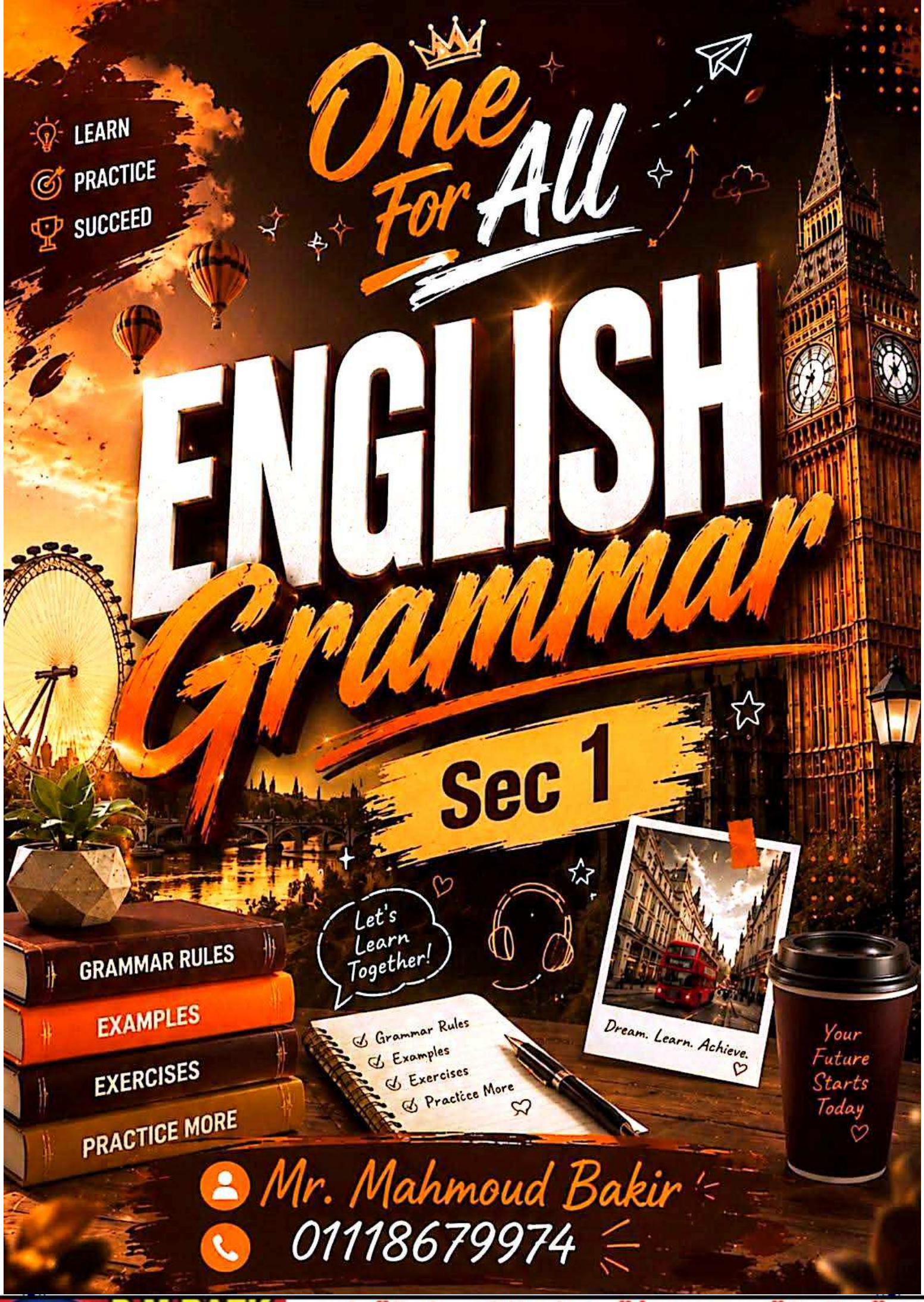

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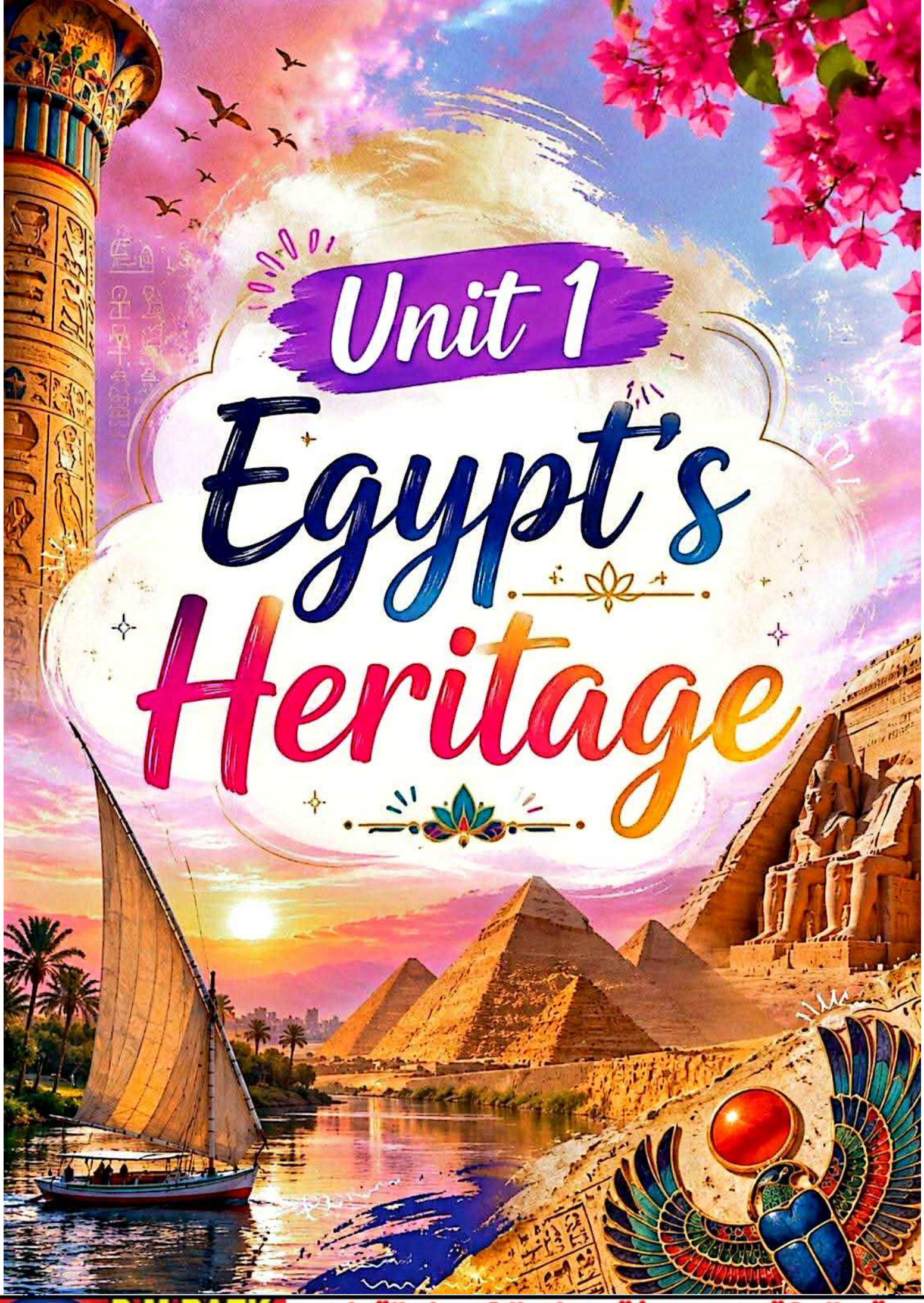

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1) Past Simple

Form

- V + ed/d/ied [التصريف الثاني للفعل]

EX I played football yesterday. I went to Alexandria last week.

- didn't + inf [مصدر الفعل]

EX I didn't play football yesterday.

- [Wh] Did + sub + inf .. ?

EX Did you play football yesterday ? Where did you go last week ?

Passive

- Obj [مفعول] + was / were + P.P + [by + sub]

EX Football was played by Ali yesterday.

Usage

1. Action started and finished in the past :

EX I went to Alex last month.

2. Habits in the past : العادات في الماضي

EX I always visited my grandmother when I was young.

Keywords

- yesterday أمس
- last (week - month..) الماضي
- ago منذ
- in the past في الماضي
- the other day أول أمس
- once ذات مرة
- one day
- just now قبل قليل
- in + سنة ماضية
- when ... was / were

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NOTES

1

- I wish + to + inf — EX: I wish to live in Paris.
- It's time + to + inf — EX: It's time to drink tea.
- would rather + inf — EX: I would rather eat pizza.

2

I wish / It's time / would rather + Sub + ماضي بسيط / ماضي تام

إذا كان هناك كلمة دالة علي الماضي

EX:

I wish I lived in Paris. ← لاحظ وجود الفاعل بعد (I WISH)

I wish I had lived in Paris last year. ← لاحظ وجود كلمة دالة على الماضي

3

يمكن أستخدام ظروف التكرار (always - often .....) للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي.

EX: He always played football when he was young.

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Past Habits

تستخدم كل من [used to + inf] و [would + inf] للتعبير عن عادات و احداث متكررة في الماضي

لا تستخدم [would] مع أفعال تعبر عن الحالة أفعال الحواس و المعرفة ...

love - like - have - be - want - own - live - hate .....

EX He used to hate old songs when he was young. ✓

EX He would hate ..... ✗

[used to] Forms

- Sub + used to + inf... إعتاد أن

EX He used to play tennis when he was young.

- Sub + didn't use to + inf...

EX He didn't use to play tennis when he was young.

- Sub + never used to + inf...

EX He never used to play tennis when he was young.

- Sub + used not to + inf...

EX He used not to play tennis when he was young.

- Did + sub + use to + inf ..?

EX Did he use to play tennis when he was young ?

عادة في المضارع

- [am - is - are] - get - become + used to + V. ing

EX I'm used to playing football. It is my favourite sport.

- [is - are] + used to + V.inf [بمعنى] يستخدم ل

EX Phones are used to make calls.

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NOTES

01

هناك بعض التركيبات تستخدم للتحدث عن العادات في الماضي غير (used to) ومنها:

01 Sub + no longer + مضارع بسيط

EX: He no longer plays football.

02 Sub + don't / doesn't + inf ..... any more / any longer.

EX: He doesn't play football anymore.

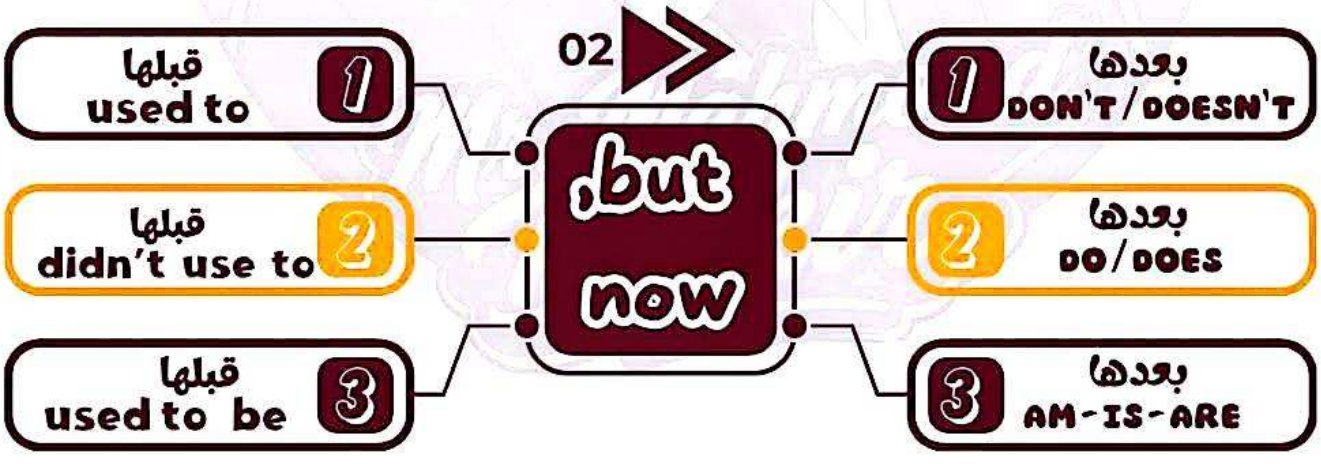
03 It was + (his / her) habit to + inf

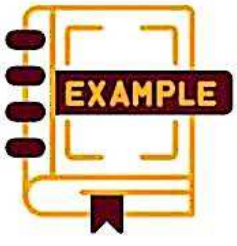
EX: It was his habit to play football.

04 Sub + (was / were) + in the habit of + (V.ing)

EX: He was in the habit of playing football.

02





He used to play football ,but now he doesn't.

He didn't use to play football ,but now he does.

He used to be happy ,but now he isn't.

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2] Past Continuous

Form

- I - He - She - It - مفرد + was / wasn't + V.ing
- We - You - They - جمع + were / weren't + V.ing

EX Ali was playing football at 10 yesterday.

- [Wh] Was / Were + sub + V.ing...?

EX What were you doing yesterday morning ?

Passive

- Object [مفعول] + was / were + being + P.P + [by + Sub].

EX Football was being played by Ali yesterday morning.

Usage

EX I was playing tennis yesterday morning.

1 حدث مستمر في فترة معينة في الماضي.

EX While I was talking shower , the door bell rang.

2 حدث كان مستمر لم قطعة حدث اخر.

EX While I was playing football, my mom was cooking.

3 حدثين مستمرين معا.

Keywords

- yesterday morning
- at ... yesterday / last week
- from ... to ... yesterday
- all day yesterday
- at that moment yesterday
- while - when - as - just as

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While - When ... [Notes]

01 While +

1. (حدث قطع الاخر) — ماضي بسيط , was / were + V.ing
2. (حدثان مستمران معا) — was / were + V.ing , was / were + v.ing
3. (عند عدم وجود فاعل بعد while) — ماضي بسيط , v. ing
4. (في حالة المبني للمجهول) — ماضي بسيط , being + p.p
5. ماضي بسيط , حرف جر

EXAMPLE

- While I was playing football, It rained.
- While I was doing my homework, my mum was cooking.
- While watching tv, I fell asleep.
- While being examined, the baby laughed to the doctor.
- While on holiday, I went to many places.

★ ★ ★

02 When

1. ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط
2. ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر

EX When it rained, I was playing football.

03

On + v. ing / noun + ماضي بسيط

لا يوجد فارق زمني بين الحدثين (on = when)

EX On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

★ ★ ★

04

During + noun + ماضي بسيط

EX During lunch, Doaa came.

★ ★ ★

05

ماضي بسيط + because + ماضي مستمر

EX I didn't open the door because I was sleeping.

★ ★ ★

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Grammar Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I ..... on a picnic with my family two days ago.
   a) go b) goes c) went d) was going
2. We usually ..... our grandfather when we were on holiday.
   a) visit b) visits c) visiting d) visited
3. Ayman climbed the tree, but then he ..... afraid to get down.
   a) was b) is c) has been d) was being
4. Did Amany ..... to cook the food well?
   a) used b) using c) use d) uses
5. My bag ..... yesterday, so I called the police.
   a) stole b) was stolen c) steals d) is stolen
6. How long ago ..... in Luxor?
   a) have you stayed b) have you been staying c) did you stay d) both a & b
7. I was having my lunch when the phone ..... .
   a) ring b) had rung c) is rung d) rang
8. What ..... when the lights went out last night?
   a) you were doing b) were you doing c) are you doing d) have you done
9. My brother ..... his lessons when he heard a cry in the street.
   a) studied b) studying c) was studying d) was studied
10. When I was young, I ..... on my father's farm.
    a) was worked b) work c) have worked d) worked
11. While Ashraf was trying to catch the bus, he ..... his phone.
    a) was dropping b) dropped c) has dropped d) was dropped
12. The manager arrived just as we ..... our problems.
    a) were discussing b) discussed c) have discussed d) used to discuss
13. From 6 to 8 last Friday, an important match ..... .
    a) was watching b) had watched c) watched d) was being watched
14. When I went to my friend's house, he ..... his room, so he asked me to help him.
    a) painted b) had painted c) is painting d) was painting
15. Khaled became used ..... up in the early morning.
    a) get b) to get c) to getting d) to be got
16. While I was driving along this morning, I ..... about what they had said.
    a) was thinking b) was thought c) had thought d) am thinking
17. Rasheed ..... watch Egyptian movies, but now he does.
    a) used to b) didn't use to c) wasn't used to d) use to not
18. The police arrested him as he ..... the scene of the crime.
    a) had left b) was leaving c) was left d) has left
19. Nora ..... late when she was young. She no longer does that now.
    a) usually sleeps b) is used to sleeping c) used to sleep d) is usually sleeping
20. Sameh ..... save money. Now, he does as he wants to buy a car.
    a) used to b) didn't use to c) uses to d) is used to

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Grammar Exercises

21 Our lunch ..... while I was doing my school homework.
a) was preparing b) is prepared c) was being prepared d) has been prepared

22 He ..... to the beach when he was younger.
a) is used to going b) was going c) always goes d) usually went

23 He ..... to prison as a result of his crimes.
a) was taken b) took c) was taking d) had taken

24 Youssef ..... sleeps early as he ..... to do when he was young.
a) never / is used b) no way / was used c) no longer / used d) any longer / was used

25 They were in the habit ..... out every Friday night.
a) to eat b) of eating c) eat d) eating

26 Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
a) She didn't met her friends yesterday. b) He didn't got my email last week.
c) I used to go out last night. d) We didn't go out last night.

27 Which of the following is NOT grammatically correct?
a) Did you use to sleep early? b) I was watching the match when you called.
c) Did you liked my present? d) I used to study my lessons at night.

28 When Adel arrived home, his brother ..... .
a) was slept b) is sleeping c) sleeping d) was sleeping

29 She used to tell lies, but now she no longer ..... .
a) doesn't b) isn't c) does d) has

30 Did Ali ..... to smoke?
a) used to b) use c) use to d) uses

31 I used to ride a bike. This means ..... .
a) I ride a bike b) I didn't ride a bike c) I no longer ride a bike d) I never rode a bike

32 Salma ..... when I rang the doorbell. I felt sorry for waking her up.
a) slept b) was slept c) was sleeping d) has slept

33 ..... you out yesterday? I tried to phone you, but there was no answer.
a) Had b) Were c) Did d) Was

34 When I went to the workshop, the mechanic ..... my car, so I had to wait.
a) repaired b) is repairing c) had repaired d) was repairing

35 It was not polite of him to interrupt what I ..... .
a) was saying b) am saying c) will say d) says

36 ..... watching TV, someone knocked on the door and asked for our help.
a) Having b) As c) While d) Just as

37 The Second World War ..... from 1939 to 1945.
a) will last b) has lasted c) had lasted d) lasted

38 I enjoyed seeing the view of the Nile while the plane ..... .
a) lands b) landed c) is landing d) was landing

39 I had to wait impatiently while lunch ..... .
a) is being prepared b) was being prepared c) was preparing d) preparing

40 We were doing our homework while our little brother ..... TV.
a) is watching b) was watching c) has watched d) watches

41 He ..... in a hurry when I saw him yesterday.
a) was b) is c) were d) be

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Grammar Exercises

42 Just as I ..... to school, I saw a policeman helping an old woman cross the street.
a) was going b) have gone c) going d) am going

43 My brother was leaning out of the balcony when he ..... his cell phone.
a) has dropped b) drops c) was dropping d) dropped

44 ..... the flight, I felt sick.
a) While b) When c) During d) As soon as

45 ..... running down the road, I crashed into a tree.
a) While b) As c) As soon as d) By

46 ..... doing my homework, my brother was playing computer games.
a) While I was b) After c) During d) While

47 My uncle ..... for the police for twenty years before he retired.
a) works b) worked c) has worked d) is used to working

48 During ..... to Sharm, I swam in the sea every morning.
a) visit b) visited c) my visit d) being visited

49 While we ..... on holiday in Alexandria, we met many of our old friends.
a) were being b) are c) have been d) were

50 While ....., the baby smiled at the doctor.
a) examining b) was examining c) being examined d) was being examined

51 When ..... dinner, a stranger knocked on the door by mistake.
a) am having b) having c) I was having d) had

52 ..... at the zoo, I saw many many animals.
a) Just as b) Which c) During d) While

53 I didn't accept my friend's invitation to dinner as I ..... for my exam.
a) revised b) are revising c) was revising d) had revised

54 Suppose you ..... a bag of money, what would you do?
a) found b) have found c) will find d) was finding

55 I couldn't go out with my friends because I ..... my mother with the housework.
a) was helped b) was helping c) had helped d) helping

56 I was having a shower, so I ..... the telephone.
a) didn't hear b) wasn't hearing c) haven't heard d) hearing

57 It's high time I ..... a new pair of jeans.
a) buy b) had bought c) bought d) was buying

58 While ....., the criminal was shot by the police.
a) he was chasing b) being chased c) was chasing d) chasing

59 I'd rather my son ..... hard last year.
a) studied b) had studied c) study d) to study

60 Yousra used to live in Cairo, but now she ..... .
a) hasn't b) didn't c) isn't d) doesn't

61 While ..... by his mother, the baby gave a loud cry.
a) having bathed b) he was bathing c) was bathed d) being bathed

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Rewrite the Sentences

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. They never saw the lion in a forest. (didn't)

.....

2. Hala didn't phone me before. (never)

.....

3. Where were you yesterday? (did)

.....

4. I used to swim when I was young. (usually)

.....

5. We usually played in the street when we were young. (used to)

.....

6. When did you start learning English? (How long)

.....

7. I was in the habit of doing sport when I was in primary school. (usually)

.....

8. Mr. Khaled used to smoke. (no longer)

.....

9. Was Heba in the habit of painting? (Did)

.....

10. During the film, the children fell asleep. (While)

.....

11. While they were having lunch, the phone rang. (During)

.....

12. Ali studied French yesterday. (at seven yesterday)

.....

13. When it rained, I was going home. (On)

.....

14. On passing the station, I saw a train. (When)

.....

15. A plane crashed on Landing. (as)

.....

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Be Kind
Be Helpful
Be You

Small Actions Big Difference

Unit 2

Hands help, Hearts care

KINDNESS
RESPECT
COMPASSION
TEAMWORK
EMPATHY

Together we can make the world better

Helping others makes our hearts happier

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3] Necessity

1. Present

1 Sub + must + inf / Obj + must be + P.P (Passive)

EXAMPLE

You must have a driving license to drive a car.

The law must be obeyed. (Passive)

Usages

- قانون عام
- مشاعر قوية
- نصيحة قوية
- الزام داخلي
- دعوات حارة

EXAMPLE

I must buy mum a present for her birthday. مشاعر قوية

You must try my mum's cake. دعوات حارة

Drivers must wear seatbelts. قانون عام

You must stop smoking. نصيحة قوية

I must work hard for the exams. الزام داخلي

2 Sub + have / has (got) to + inf

للتعبير عن الالزام الخارجي(يوجد أجبار) - الالتزام بالقواعد و القوانين في موقف محددة

EXAMPLE

I have to pay the bill, or the internet service will be disconnected.

My children have to study ancient history at school next year.

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3 Sub + need(s) to + inf

EX: She needs to take a language course.

4 It is a must to + inf

EX: It is a must to wear your seatbelt while driving.

5 It is a necessity to + inf

EX: It is a necessity to take my driving test.

6 It is necessary to + inf

EX: It's necessary to take my driving test.

2. Past

1 Sub + had to + inf

EX: Mona had to cook the family dinner yesterday.

2 Sub + needed to + inf

EX: Mona needed to cook the family dinner yesterday.

5 It was a necessity to + inf

EX: It was a necessity to take my driving test yesterday

6 It was necessary to + inf

EX: It was necessary to take my driving test yesterday.

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3. Future

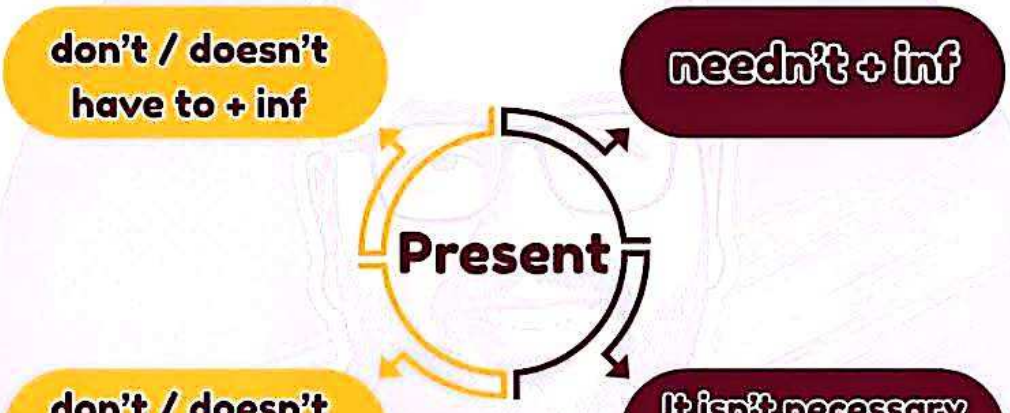
will have to | will need to | will be necessary

EXAMPLE

The flight is at six in the morning, so we'll have to get up very early.

We will need to move to another apartment tomorrow.

Lack of necessity

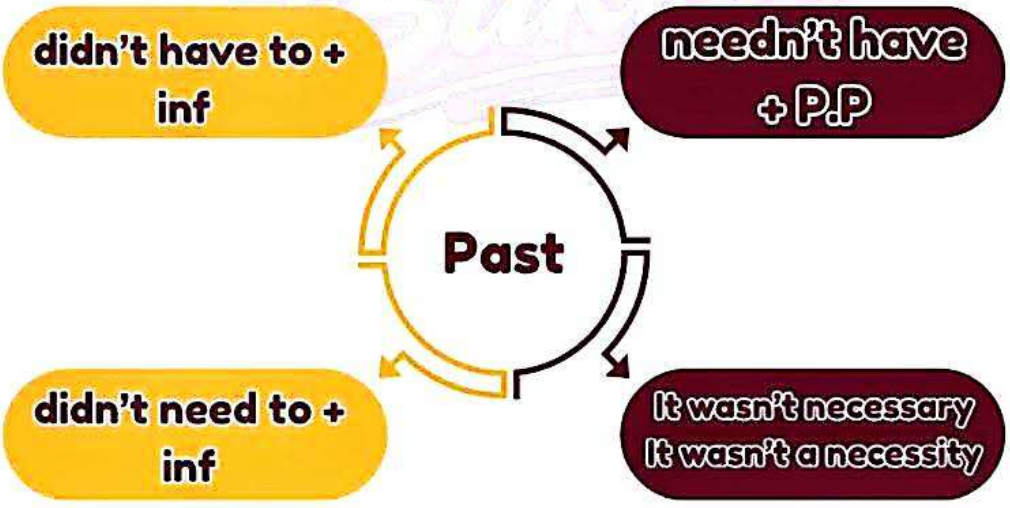


EXAMPLE

She doesn't have to get up early on Fridays.

He is good now. You don't need to call the doctor.

He is good now. You needn't call the doctor.



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EX: She didn't have to get up early yesterday.

لاحظ الفرق بين (DIDN'T NEED / HAVE TO + INF) و (NEEDN'T HAVE + P.P)

1 Sub + didn't need to + inf

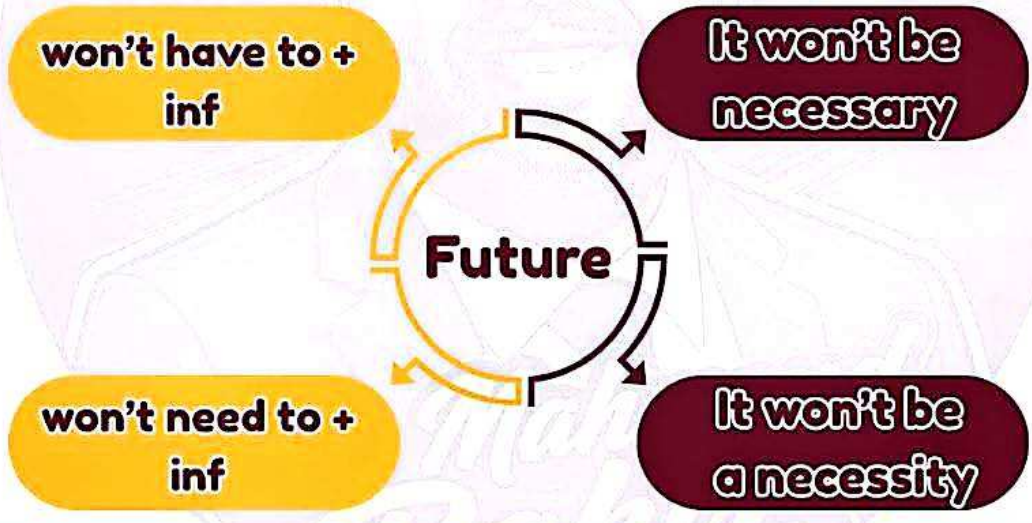
لتتحدث عن شئ غير ضروري و لم تفعله

EX: He didn't need to bring all the books. هو لم يحضر كل الكتب لأنة شئ غير ضروري.

2 Sub + needn't have + P.P

لتتحدث عن شئ غير ضروري و فعلته

EX: He needn't have brought all the books. هو أحضر كل الكتب لكنه شئ غير ضروري.



The Future depends on what you Do Today

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Prohibition

mustn't =

- It's not allowed to + inf
- It's prohibited to + inf
- It's forbidden to + inf
- It's banned to + inf
- It's not permitted to + inf

EXAMPLE

It isn't permitted (legal) to park your car here.

It is illegal (against the law) to park your car here.

You aren't allowed to park your car here.

You mustn't park your car here.

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Advice

✓	✗
should	shouldn't
ought to	oughtn't to
had better	had better not
It's advisable to	oughtn't to

EX You should / ought to / had better eat healthy food.

You shouldn't / oughtn't to / had better not eat unhealthy food.

- Sub + should / shouldn't have + P.P.... (للتعبير عن الندم و اللوم) (ماضي)

EX He didn't pass the exam. He should have studied hard.

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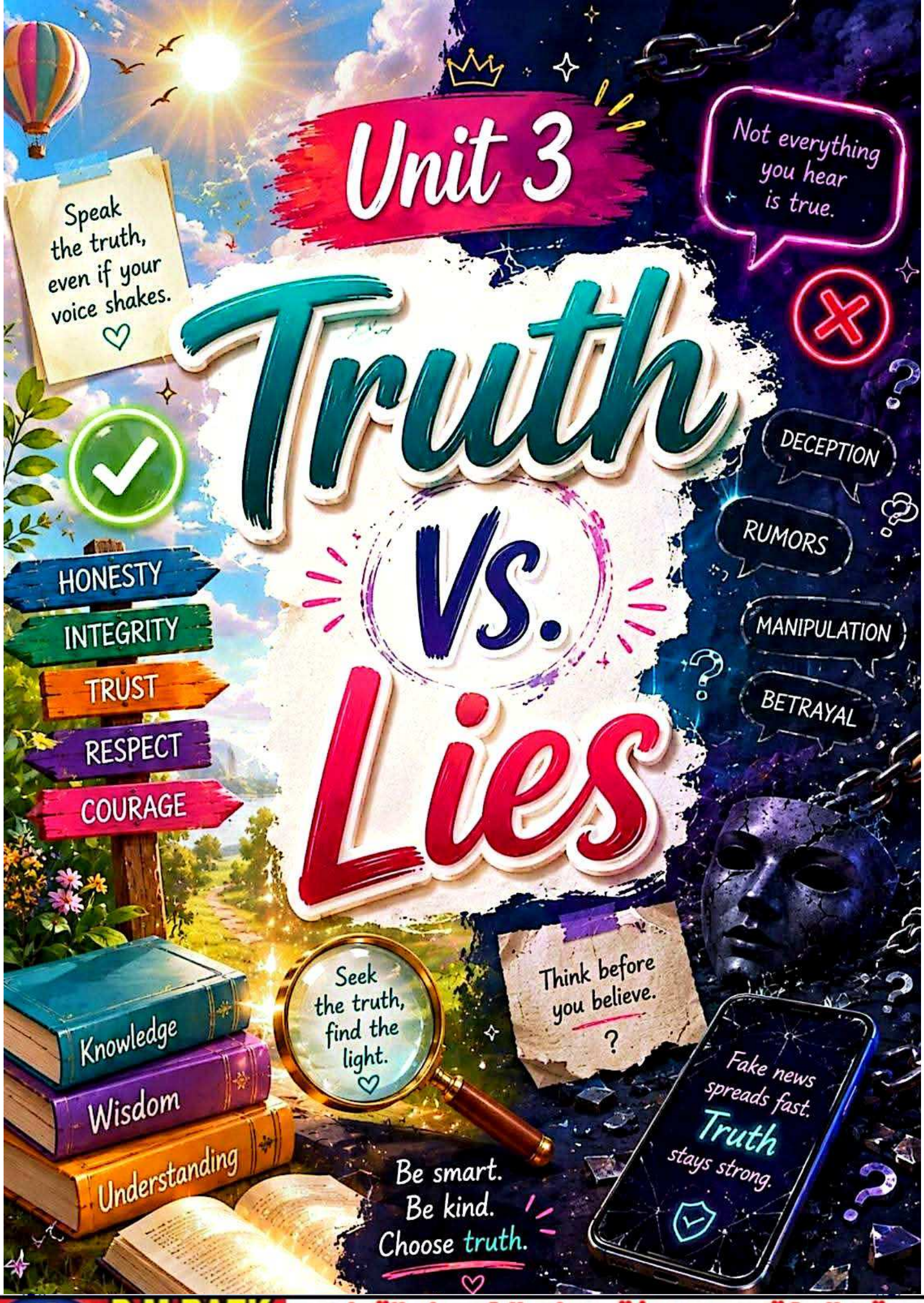

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4) [IF] Conditionals

1 ZERO

للتعبير عن الحقائق و العادات (مع ظروف التكرار)

IF Present simple , Present simple
مضارع بسيط مضارع بسيط

IF = When

EX If we heat water, it boils.

If I feel hungry, I usually eat something till I arrive home.

2 FIRST

للتعبير عن حدث ممكن أو محتمل حدوثة في الحاضر أو المستقبل

IF Present simple , will - may - can - should + inf
مضارع بسيط

EX If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

If you want to get high marks, you should study hard.

IF Present simple , Imperative (الامر)
مضارع بسيط (Inf / Don't + inf)

EX If you meet Noha, give her the money.

لاحظ عدم وجود فاعل في جواب الشرط فأستخدمنا أسلوب الامر

Unless = If not

EX Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam.

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3 SECOND

للتعبير عن مواقف غير محتملة في الحاضر أو المستقبل.

IF Past simple, would - could - might + inf
ماضي بسيط

EX If Ali slept early, he would get up early.

NOTE

نستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن النصيحة.

If I were you, I would study hard.

نستخدم للتعبير عن المواقف التخيلية.

If I were superman, I would fly to Europe.

★ ★ ★

3 Third

للتعبير عن مواقف حدثت / لم تحدث في الماضي (الندم - اللوم)

IF Past perfect, would have + P.P
ماضي تام wouldn't

EX If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

[IF] Alternatives

1

- As long as
- Provided (that)
- What if
- suppose - say
- Imagine
- I wish - If only

+ جملة كاملة

EX If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

=

EX As long as you study hard, you will pass the exam.

2

1. In case of
2. In the event of

+ noun / v.ing

EX If you study hard, you will pass the exam. =

In case of studying hard, you will pass the exam.

3

Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam.

EX =

But for studying hard, you won't pass the exam.

But for + Noun / V.ing

Unless إذا لم

Without + Noun / V.ing

Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam.

EX =

Without studying hard, you won't pass the exam.

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حالات حذف (If)

1 Should + sub + inf ,
Sub + will + inf (مع الحالة الاولى)

EX If he studies hard, he will pass the exam.

Should he study hard, he will pass the exam.

2 Should + sub + inf ,
Sub + would + inf (مع الحالة الثانية)

EX If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.

Should he study hard, he would pass the exam.

3 Were + sub + to + inf ,
Sub + would + inf (مع الحالة الثانية)

EX If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.

Were he to study hard, he would pass the exam.

4 Had + sub +P.P ,
Sub + would have + p.p (مع الحالة الثالثة)

EX If he had studied hard, he would have passed the exam.

Had he studied hard, he would have passed the exam.

5 Had + sub [بدون فعل],
would + inf (مع الحالة الثانية)

EX If I had enough money, I would go to the park.

Had I enough money, I would go to the park.

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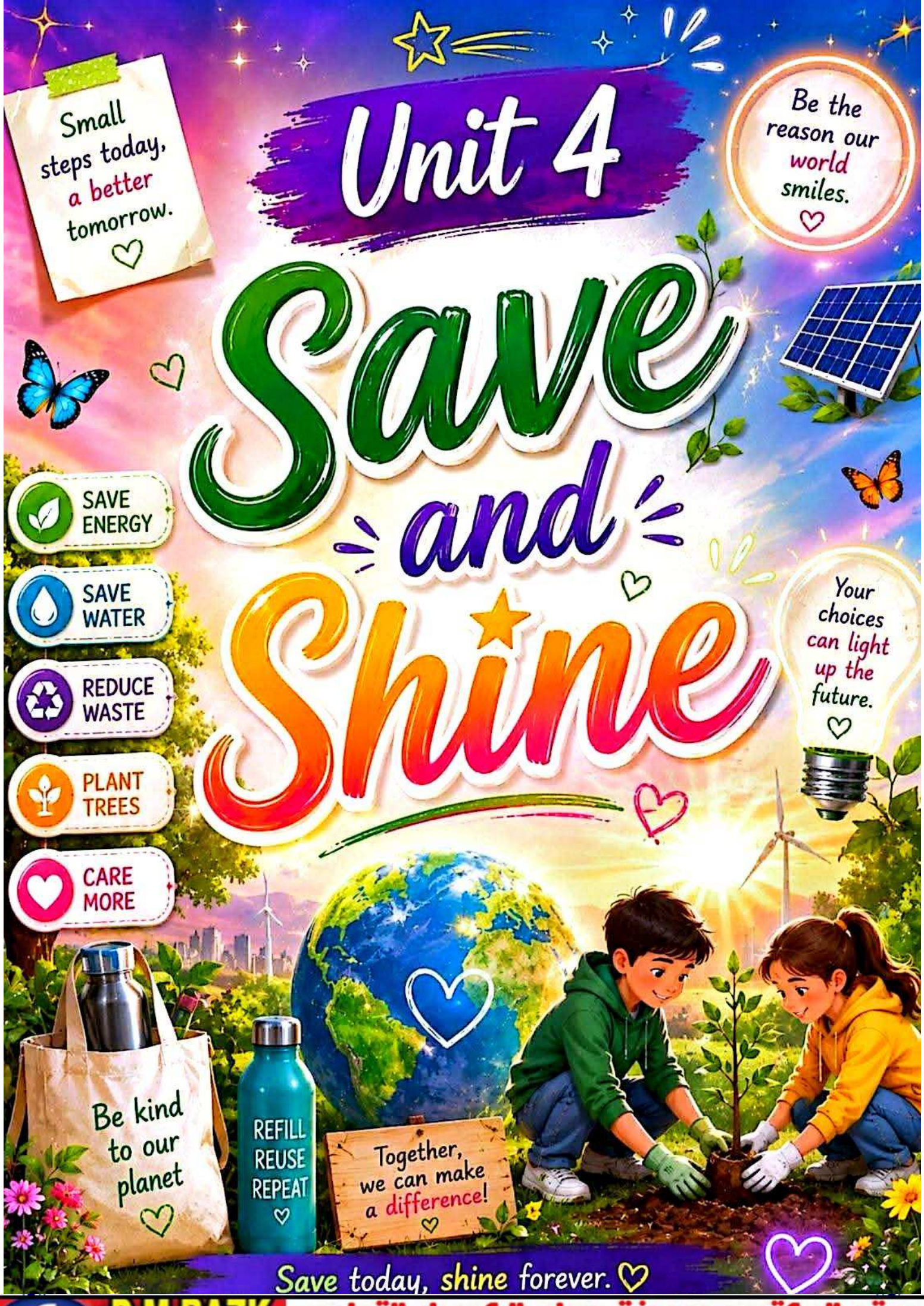

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Infinitive & Gerund

1) VERBS + V.ING :

enjoy	يستمتع	quit	يترك	finish	ينهي	go	يذهب	consider	يعتبر
detest	يكره	feel like	يشعر وكأنه	avoid	يتجنب	risk	يخاطر		
imagine	يتصور	suggest	يقترح	keep	يحفظ	save	يحفظ		
miss	يفتقد	don't mind	لا يمانع	practise	يمارس	prevent	يمنع		

2) VERBS + TO + INF :

want	يريد	choose	يختار	hope	يأمل	plan	يخطط		
learn	يتعلم	promise	يوعد	expect	يتوقع	help	يساعد		
ask	يطلب	need	يحتاج	refuse	يرفض	decide	يقرر		
afford	يتحمل	offer	يعرض	seek	يسعى الي	threaten			

3) VERBS + (TO + INF) (V.ING) : بدون اختلاف في المعنى

like	يحب	love	يحب	prefer	يفضل		
hate	يكره	begin	يبدأ	start	يبدأ		
continue	يستمر						

ATTENTION PLEASE would [like - love - prefer] + to + inf

EX: I'd like to play football. ✓ I'd like playing football. ✗

ATTENTION PLEASE prefer + V.ing + to + V.ing

EX: I prefer playing football to playing tennis.

4) INFINITIVE WITHOUT (TO):

had better | would rather | let - hear - make - see + شخص

Modal verbs | help

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5) TO + V.ING

look forward يتطلع الي | in addition بالإضافة | prefer + ing + to + ing يفضل

be used يعتاد | get accustomed يعتاد | object يعترض

EX: I look forward to playing tennis. I prefer swimming to playing tennis.

6) EXPRESSIONS + V.ING

be busy مشغول | It's no use لا فائدة | It's no good من الجيد

can't help لا يمكنني تجنب | What's the use of ما الفائدة

There's no point in لا معنى | It's not worth يستحق | Have trouble يواجة صعوبة

can't stand لا يطيق | Have difficulty in يواجة صعوبة في

هناك أفعال يتبعها (to + inf) و (ing) مع وجود أختلاف في المعني .

forget

- to + inf: "نسي أن يفعل شيئًا" → الحدث لم يحدث بعد.
- V.ing: يعني "نسي أنه فعل شيئًا" → الحدث حصل فعلًا، بس نسي إنه عمله.

EX
- Don't forget to lock the door.
- I'll never forget meeting you for the first time.

stop

- to + inf: يتوقف عن عن عمل شئ لكي يفعل شئ أخر
- V.ing: يتوقف عن عمل شئ نهائيا - يقلع عنه

EX
- He stopped to drink some water.
- My dad stopped smoking.

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remember

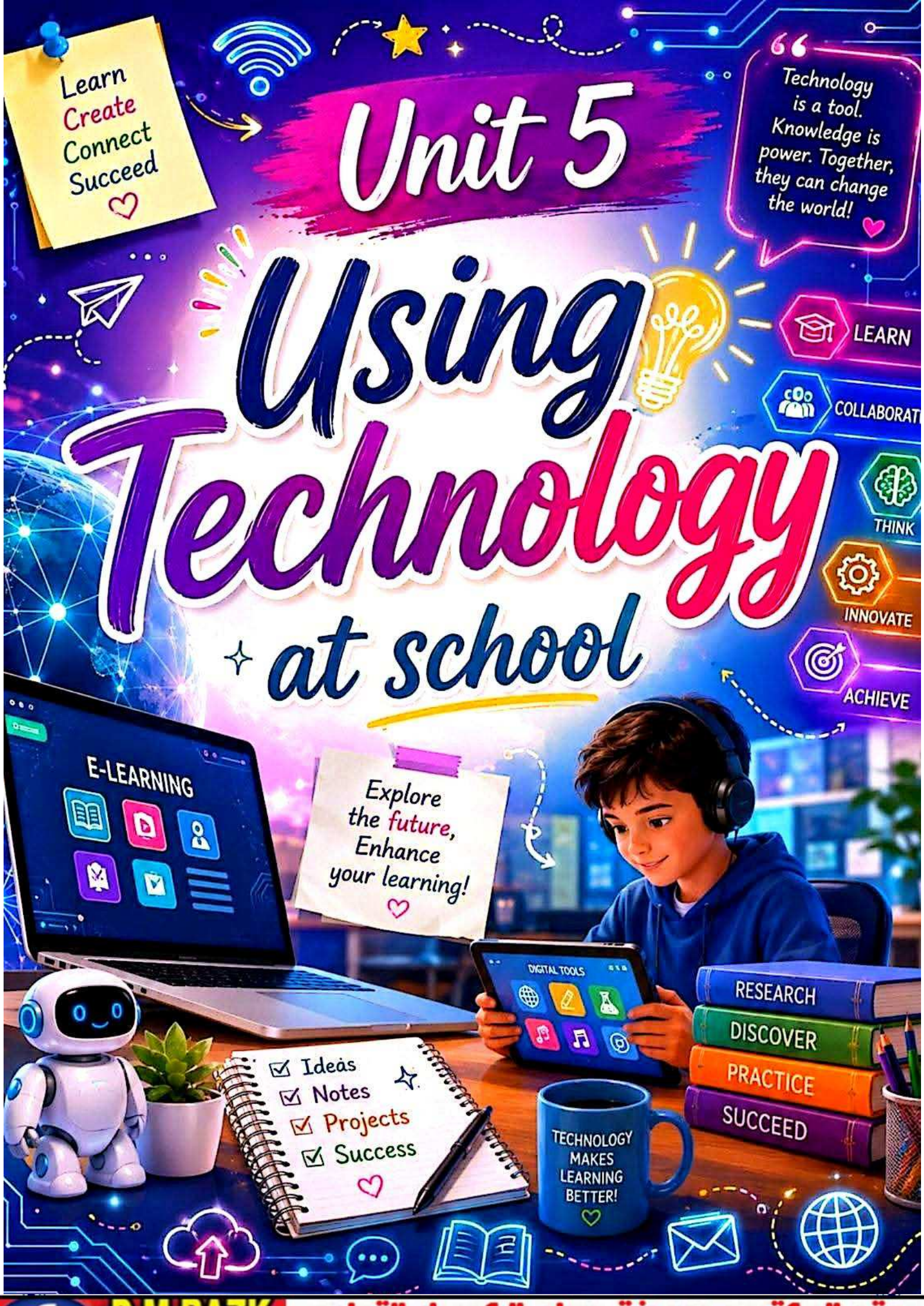
- to + inf: يتذكر أنه يجب أن يفعل شئ - تذكير شخص ما بفعل شئ ما
- V.ing: يتذكر أنه فعل شئ في الماضي

EX
- Remember to lock the door.
- I remember meeting you last year.

try

- to + inf: يحاول في شئ صعب و يبذل مجهود به
- V.ing: يجرب شئ مجرد تجربة

EX
- I will try to learn a new language.
- Try adding some spices to the dish.



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Countable & Uncountable Nouns

Countable

- أسم له مفرد يسبق ب (a- an) وله جمع.

EX: a car - cars
a man - men

Uncountable

- أسماء لا تعد و لا تجمع و هذه الاسماء تعامل معاملة المفرد.

EX: milk - oxygen - English - rice - football - luck

Quantifiers

01

some + any

some: بعض

any: أي

أسم جمع أو أسم لا يعد

EX: cars - books - milk - cheese - rice - tea - pasta

any

النفي

I don't have any pens.

السؤال

EX: Are there any apples ?

There isn't any milk.

some

الاثبات

I have some apples.

العرض و الطلب

EX: Would you like some tea ? عرض

Can I have some rice, please ? طلب

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02

many	much
كثير	كثير
+	+
أسم جمع	أسم لا يعد

EX: There are many books on the desk.

EX: There is much sugar in the tea.

ATTENTION PLEASE too-so+many

EX: There are too many books on the desk.

ATTENTION PLEASE too-so-very+much

EX: There is too much sugar in the tea.

03

a few / few	a little / little
قليل	قليل
+	+
أسم جمع	أسم لا يعد

EX: I have a few books in my bag.

EX: I have a little money.

ATTENTION PLEASE a little / a few (قليل و يكفي)

EX: I have a few books in my bag. (enough)

I have a little money. (enough)

ATTENTION PLEASE little / few (قليل و لا يكفي)

EX: I have few books in my bag. (not enough)

I have little money. (not enough)

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04

lots / a lot of	a lot
كثير من	كثيرا
	(بدون مفعول بعدها)

+ أسم جمع أو أسم لا يعد

EX: He always drinks a lot of water. He drinks water a lot.

ATTENTION PLEASE such + a lot of EX: I drank such a lot of tea yesterday.

Notes

1. هناك كلمات في ظاهرها جمع و لكنها تعامل معاملة المفرد , مثل :
   - athletics - politics - gymnastics - mathematics - maths - news - economics - statistics - physics - electronics

EX: The good news is that tomorrow will be fine and sunny.

Mathematics is my favorite subject.

2. المبالغ المالية / المسافات / الفترات الزمنية , تعامل معاملة المفرد :

EX: Ten million pounds is a lot. Five hours is a long time.

3. هناك كلمات مثل (gloves - glasses - trousers - shoes) تعامل معاملة الجمع , اذا جاء قبلها (a pair) نعامل معاملة المفرد.

EX: My trousers are very expensive.

A pair of trousers is very expensive in this shop.

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4 هناك أسماء دائما في صيغة الجمع , مثل :

- police - cattle - goods - youth - wages - people

EX: Several police were injured during the rioting.

5 هناك كلمات معدودة و غير معدودة في نفس الوقت حسب معناها :

Word	Countable	Uncountable
chicken	دجاجة	دجاج (لحم)
cloth	قطعة قماش	قماش
coffee	كوب قهوة	بن مشروب
experience	موقف - تجربة	خبرة
fish	سمك	سمك أكلة
glass	كوب زجاجي	زجاج
paper	جريدة	ورق
tea	كوب شاي	شاي
time	مرة	وقت

6 من الممكن أستخدام ألفاظ التجزئة مع الكميات لتحويلها الي أسم يعد :

a piece of

- advice
- jewellery
- furniture
- information
- luggage

- a jar of jam
- a bottle of milk
- a loaf of bread
- a bar of soap
- a sheet of paper
- a bar of chocolate
- a tube of toothpaste
- a slice of cake - cheese
- a bag of chips
- a glass of lemonade

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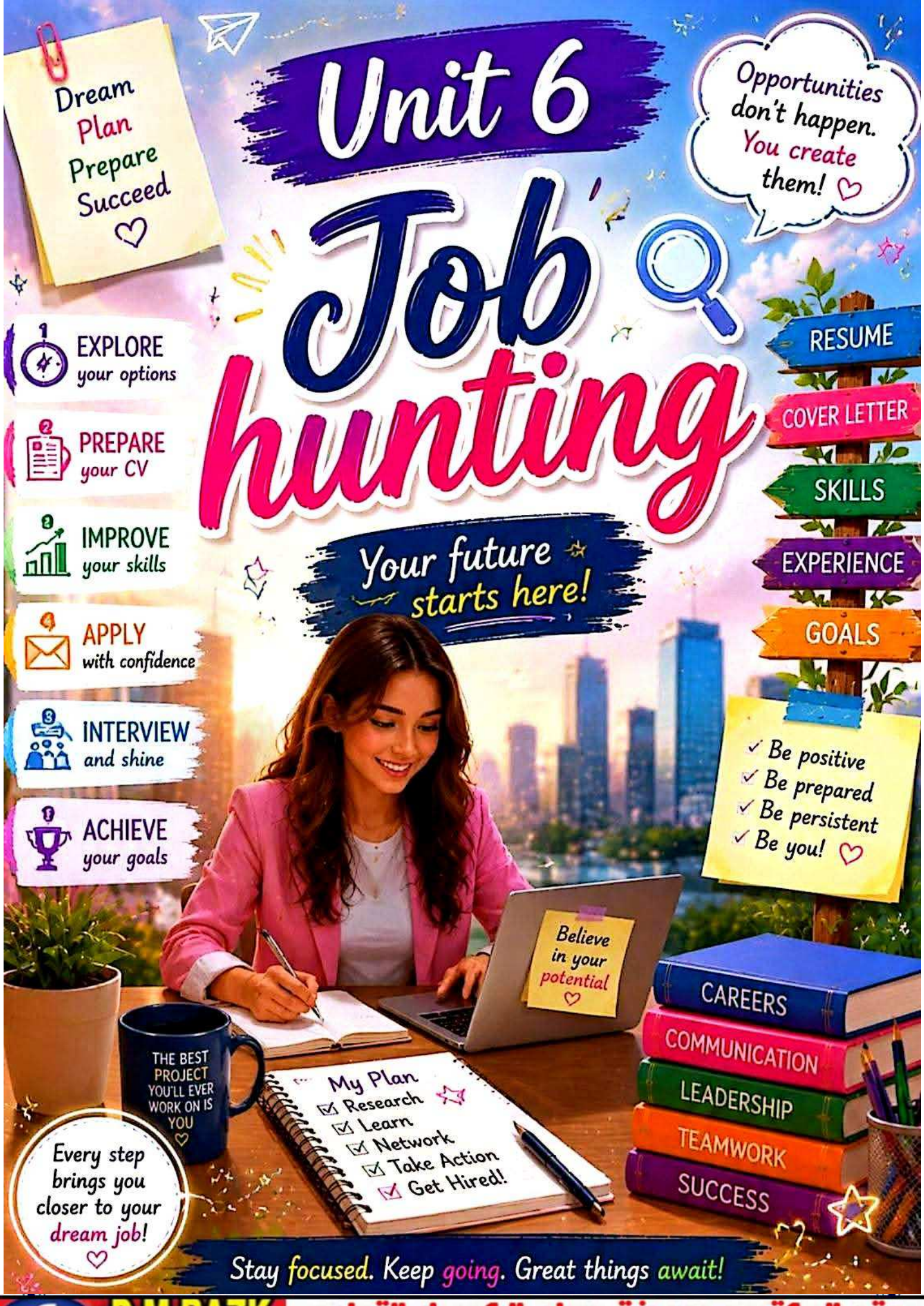

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7] Articles

A - AN | The | No article

01 A - AN

نستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن (كتابة و نطق).

EX a boy - a book - a uniform - a university - a European country

نستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك (كتابة و نطق).

EX an apple - an egg - an SMS - an Mp3 - an hour - an honest

نستخدم (a - an) عند ذكر الأسم لأول مرة :

EX I bought a book. The book was amazing.

نستخدم (a - an) لتشير الي الوظائف :

EX He is a doctor. She is an engineer.

نستخدم (a - an) لتشير الي واحد من عدد :

EX I bought a book. (كتاب واحد)

02 The

1	مع الاسماء الفريدة	EX the sun - earth - sky.....
2	قبل الاسم الذي تم ذكرة للمرة الثانية	EX I read a book. The book was good.
3	قبل صيغة التفضيل	EX the tallest - best - most.....
4	قبل أختصارات البلاد و البلاد الجمع	EX the A.R.E - U.S.A - the Netherlands
5	Kingdom-Republic-Union-State-Emirates-Netherlands-phillipines	EX the Arab Republic of Egypt.
6	مع المعالم الجغرافية	EX the Nile- red sea- Alps - pacific ocean
7	قبل الالات الموسيقية مع : play-learn-listen-teach-practise	EX He enjoys playing the piano every day.
8	قبل الاختراعات و الاكتشافات	EX the computer - telephone - inter
9	قبل فصائل الحيوانات و الطيور	EX The lion is very strong.
10	قبل الصفة لتشير الي جمع الصفات	EX the rich = rich people - the poor - the old
11	مع أسماء الهيئات و المنظمات و الالقاب و المناخ	EX the police - climate - press - the king of...
12	قبل بعض الكلمات التي تفيد الترتيب	EX the first - second - third - last - only
13	مع الاماكن و المحلات (التسلية و الترفية و الخدمات)	EX the cinema - theatre - club - library....

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14 للأشارة الي فترات زمنية و قبل ذكر التواريخ
EX the twenties - the 1960s - the 3rd of May

15 قبل أسماء الامراض ما عدا (AIDS - cancer - malaria)
EX the flue - the measles

16 عند التحديد و التخصيص
EX The book I bought yesterday is boring.

03 No Article

1 أسماء الطعام و الشراب: (bread - coffee - tea - milk).

2 المواد عندما نستخدم بوجه عام: (wood - gold - glass).

3 الألعاب الرياضية: (basketball - tennis - football).

4 الاسماء المجردة: (happiness - beauty - freedom - love).

5 المواد الدراسية: (Arabic - History - Science - English).

6 أسماء اللغات: (Spanish - Arabic - French - English).

7 الوجبات الا في حالة الدعوة: (dinner - lunch - breakfast).

8 أسماء فصول السنة: (Spring - Fall - Winter - Summer).

9 الاماكن إذا كان الذهاب اليها للغرض الذي انشئت من أجله أما لغرض اخر نضع [the]: (prison - hospital - school).

EX I go to school every day.

She went to the school to meet the headmaster.

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امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

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